

**Amendment and Response**

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For: INHIBITION OF TUMOR CELL ADHESION TYPE IV COLLAGEN

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rewritten paragraph. Per 37 C.F.R. §1.121, this paragraph is also show in Appendix A with notations to indicate the changes made.

Subs F2  
E2

– Figure 2A and B show the inhibition of M14#5 human melanoma cell invasion through MATRIGEL by 500 µg/mL (A) or 1 mg/mL (B) of L-IVH1, D-IVH1, or RI-IVH1 (a polypeptide having the sequence pro-ala-gly-pro-trp-gly-pro-asn-gly-lys-asp-gly-lys-val-gly (SEQ ID NO:3), which is the all-D form synthesized in the reverse order and referred to as “Retro-Inverso”). Cells were mixed with the peptides and then tested for their ability to invade through MATRIGEL basement membrane (obtained from Collaborative Biomedical Products). The data represents the means of triplicate points plus or minus the standard errors of the means.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph. Per 37 C.F.R. §1.121, this paragraph is also show in Appendix A with notations to indicate the changes made.

E3

– To synthesize either a peptide or peptide-conjugate containing a cytotoxic agent, one would need to assemble the toxin, such as the risin A chain, onto the  $\alpha$ -amino group of the peptide and the  $\alpha$ - or  $\epsilon$ -amino group of the peptide-conjugate. For example, the all-D IV-H1 is synthesized, and the risin A chain sequence (Gln-Tyr-Ile-Lys-Ala-Asn-Ser-Lys-Phe-Ile-Gly-Ile-Thr-Glu) (SEQ ID NO:4) is assembled onto the *N*-terminus of the resin-bound IV-H1 sequence by standard solid-phase methods (G. Fields et al., *Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide* (Grant, G.A. ed.), pp. 77-183, W.H. Freeman & Co., New York (1992)). A spacer such as 6-aminohexanoic acid may or may not be included between the IV-H1 and risin A sequences. Alternatively, for peptide-conjugates, the all-D IV-H1 is synthesized, an Fmoc-Lys(Dde) residue is incorporated (where Dde is 1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)-ethyl), the Fmoc group is removed, and the risin A chain sequence is added to the resin-bound peptide. The Dde group is removed with hydrazine (C. Fields et al., *Biopolymers*, 33, 1695-1707 (1993) and the conjugate (alkyl tail or PEG) is added to the *N*- $\epsilon$ -amino group of the resin-bound peptide. The peptide or peptide-conjugate is